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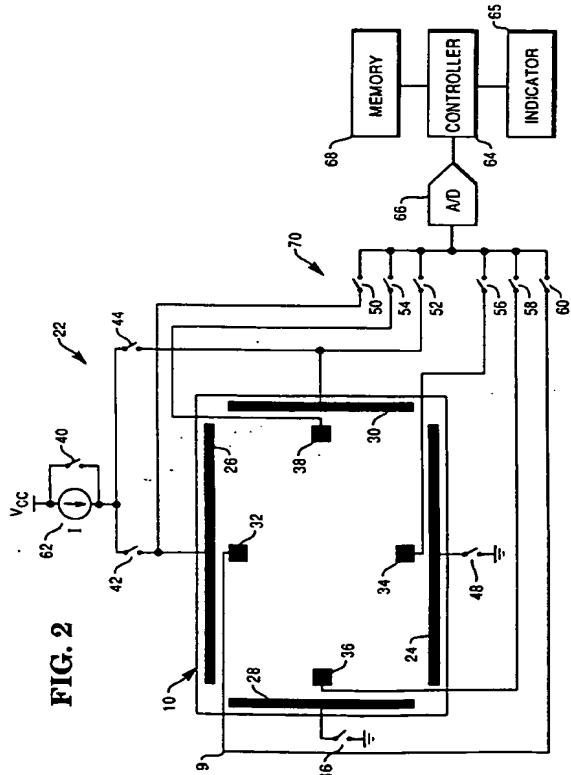
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### ④ Digitizer fault detection apparatus and method.

⑤ The invention provides for digitizer apparatus including fault detection apparatus which includes a source (62) for energizing the digitizer, and an analog-to-digital converter (66) coupled to the digitizer and to the source (62). Further, a controller means is provided for coupling to the output of the analog-to-digital converter (66) along with analog switches (40-60) controlled by the controller (64) for connecting the source (62) and the analog-to-digital converter (66) to the digitizer. A non-volatile memory (68) is coupled to the controller (64) along with an indicator so as to provide information about digitizer operability. A plurality of test electrodes (32-38) within the digitizer can be selectively coupled to the analog-to-digital converter (66) and a wiring harness (70) connects the switches (40-60), the analog-to-digital converter and the source to the digitizer such that various voltage readings can be taken at predetermined locations on a conductive layer (16,18) of the digitizer.



The present invention relates to a digitizer fault detection apparatus and method.

Digitizers are used in many different products to capture information. The digitizers in some products are activated by pressure from a stylus, while others are activated by finger contact.

Digitizers are subject to failure in two primary ways. First, the conductive layers may come in contact with each other due to the introduction of foreign material between the conductive layers during manufacture or the presence of conductive materials set free by wear between the conductive layers.

Second, a given conductive layer may become nonuniform. Nonuniformity in a given conductive layer may be caused by wear of the conductive layer or by tears in the conductive layer. Stress fractures in the conductive layer due to sharp bending may occur. Bending is often caused by the use of a sharp stylus or by repeated tracing of the relieved edge of an electrode. Nonuniformity may also be caused by damage to the electrodes or scratches in the conductive layer.

Both types of failures are virtually undetectable by visual inspection. Therefore, it is desirable to provide an inexpensive and simple apparatus and method for testing digitizers.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided digitizer apparatus having a screen including a first conductive layer overlaying and spaced from a second conductive layer, said first conductive layer being deformable by means of a stylus for contact with said second layer, and said apparatus including source means for energizing said layers, characterized by fault detection apparatus comprising switch means for selectively connecting said source means to said conductive layers and for selectively characterized by fault detection apparatus comprising switch means for selectively connecting said source means to said conductive layers and for selectively connecting said source means and said conductive layers to the input of an analog to digital converter so as to deliver signals indicative of a resistance characteristic of said layers thereto, controller means for controlling said switch means and connected to the output of said analog to digital converter for receiving signals representative of said resistance characteristic of said layers, said controller means being arranged with storage means for storing a first received signal and arranged with comparator means for comparing a second, subsequently received signal with said stored first received signal to determine if said resistance characteristic, has changed in a predetermined manner indicative of a fault.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of detecting faults in digitizer apparatus having a screen including a first conductive layer overlaying and spaced from a second conductive layer, the first layer being deformable for contact with said second layer, characterized

5 by energizing a conductive layer of said digitizer taking a first voltage reading at a predetermined position on said layer and indicative of a resistance characteristic of said layer, taking a second voltage reading indicative of said resistance characteristic at said position, comparing said first and second voltage readings and determining whether or not said second reading differs from said first reading by a predetermined manner indicative of a fault in said digitizer screen.

10 The method of the present invention includes four tests for detecting faults within digitizers. A first test measures the resistance between the operative electrodes of a conductive layer to detect nonuniformities in the conductive layer. If the difference between a resistance reading and a previously stored resistance reading is greater than a predetermined threshold, then the digitizer fails.

15 In a second test, a voltage is applied across a conductive layer and voltage readings are taken at a test electrode on the layer. The controller compares the difference between the voltage reading and a previously stored voltage reading to a predetermined threshold voltage reading. If the difference is greater than the threshold; then the digitizer fails.

20 25 A third test measures the resistance between a first digitizer electrode on one conductive layer and a second digitizer electrode on another conductive layer. If the resistance is less than a predetermined threshold, then the digitizer passes. If not, then the sum of the deviations of a predetermined number of resistance readings from the first reading is compared by the controller to a predetermined threshold deviation. If the sum is less than the threshold, then the digitizer fails.

30 35 40 A fourth test takes a predetermined number of position readings at a test electrode on one conductive layer, the other conductive layer being biased by a voltage between a first digitizer electrode and a second digitizer electrode on the other conductive layer. The controller compares the sum of the deviations of the position readings from a previously stored reading with a threshold reading. If the sum of the deviations is greater than the threshold, then the digitizer fails.

45 Advantageously, the present invention provides a digitizer apparatus, and method, in which faults can be detected automatically during operation of the apparatus.

50 In particular, the apparatus and method detect short circuits between conductive layers of the digitizer.

55 Further, the apparatus and method may advantageously detect the presence of foreign material introduced between the conductive layers during manufacture, and also any conductive material that becomes displaced and located between the conductive layers due to wear.

Also, the apparatus and method may detect non-

uniformities, wear and tear, stress fractures, electrode damage, or scratches, in the conductive layers.

The invention is described further hereinafter, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

- Fig. 1 is a cutaway view of a typical digitizer;
- Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of the apparatus of the present invention coupled to a digitizer;
- Fig. 3 is a flow diagram of a first part of the method of the present invention;
- Fig. 4 is a flow diagram of a second part of the method of the present invention;
- Fig. 5 is a flow diagram of a third part of the method of the present invention;
- Fig. 6 is a flow diagram of a fourth part of the method of the present invention;
- Fig. 7 is a flow diagram of a fifth part of the method of the present invention;
- Fig. 8 is a flow diagram of a sixth part of the method of the present invention;
- Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram of the apparatus of the present invention coupled to a two-wire digitizer;
- Fig. 10 is a flow diagram of the third part of the method of the present invention as applied to the two-wire digitizer; and
- Fig. 11 is a flow diagram of a fourth part of the method of the present invention as applied to the two-wire digitizer.

Turning now to Fig. 1, a digitizer 10 includes two layers 12 and 14 which are placed one on top of the other with their upper and lower conductive layers 16 and 18 facing each other. Top or "dynamic" layer 12 is relatively thin and flexible and is typically made of polyester film. Bottom or "static" layer 14 is fairly rigid and is typically made of glass. Uniformly spaced dots 20 of insulating material keep layers 12 and 14 separated while no pressure is being applied to the dynamic layer 12. When pressure or "touch" is applied to dynamic layer 12, upper conductive layer 16 makes electrical contact with lower conductive layer 18. Digitizer 10 may be either opaque or transparent.

Referring now to Fig. 2, digitizer 10 further includes electrodes 24-30 and test electrodes 32-38.

Digitizer electrodes 24 and 26 are located on top and bottom sides of lower conductive layer 18, while digitizer electrodes 28 and 30 are located on right and left sides of upper conductive layer 16.

Test electrodes 32 and 34 are applied to top and bottom sides of upper conductive layer 16, while test electrodes 36 and 38 are applied to right and left sides of lower conductive layer 18. Test electrodes 32-38 come with the digitizer at the request of the purchaser.

Associated control circuit 22 for digitizer 10 includes test switches 40-60, constant current source 62, controller 64, analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 66, memory 68, and wiring harness 70 for connecting the

parts of circuit 22. Test switches 40-60 are used to re-configure digitizer 10 for different tests. Preferably, these are commercially available analog switches.

5 Constant-current source 62 is required for taking various resistance measurements and is fed by voltage  $V_{cc}$ .

Controller 64 controls operation of test switches 40-60 and performs test routines.

10 Indicator 65 provides operators with information about the operability of digitizer 10 following the performance of the test routines. In the preferred embodiment, indicator 65 includes red and green (fail and pass) lights, which are mounted on the device containing write surface 22, and a video monitor associated with controller 64, although other indicators of operability are also envisaged.

A/D converter 66 is provided for reading various voltage levels for use by controller 64.

20 Memory 68 is required for storing various parameters used during testing. Preferably, memory 68 is a non-volatile memory in order to maintain these parameters throughout the life of the product containing digitizer 10.

25 Normal digitizer operation begins with a touch on upper conductive layer 16. To measure the vertical position of a touch, for example, switches 40, 42, 48, and 52 are closed, while all other switches remain open. Lower conductive layer 18 assumes a uniform voltage gradient which varies directly with vertical position. Upper conductive surface 16 remains floating. When pressure is applied to digitizer 10, upper conductive layer 16 makes contact with lower conductive layer 18 and assumes the potential of lower conductive layer 18 at the point of pressure application. By measuring the potential of upper conductive layer 16 with A/D converter 66 via switch 52, controller 64 can determine vertical position.

30 35 40 Similarly, to measure horizontal position, switches 40, 44, 46, and 50 are closed, while all other switches remain open. A voltage gradient is created in the upper conductive layer 16 and picked up by the lower conductive layer 18 at the point of pressure application. A/D converter 66 reads the potential of the lower conductive layer 18 and controller 64 determines horizontal position.

45 50 55 Under the method of the present invention, there are four automated tests for detecting faults in digitizers. First, a sheet resistance test checks for changes in electrode-to-electrode resistance on each conductive surface. Second, a point reference test checks voltage readings at key test points on each layer. Third, a plate-to-plate resistance test checks resistance between conductive layers. Finally, a constant point test checks for false touch readings during the idle period between signatures. For optimum reliability, these tests should be performed as often as possible, usually during the idle period between signatures. For purposes of illustration, the four-wire resis-

tive digitizer discussed above will be the subject of these tests.

Referring now to Figs. 3 and 4, the sheet resistance test is shown. Overall, resistance readings are taken from electrode to electrode on each layer. These readings are compared to previously stored values. If the new readings have significantly changed from the previously stored values, the digitizer has failed the sheet resistance test.

Fig. 3 shows the initialization procedure, which is preferably performed at the place of manufacture before the digitizer is exposed to wear. Alternatively, the initialization procedure may be performed after each sheet resistance test so as to sense any dramatic change in sheet resistance, as might be caused by a tear in the digitizer. Small changes are expected to occur over time and are ignored.

Initialization procedure 100 starts at block 102, where switches 44, 46, and 52 are closed and all other switches are left open. Current I from current source 62 flows through switch 44 to digitizer electrode 30, through lower conductive layer 18 to digitizer electrode 28, and through switch 46 to ground. A/D converter 66 is configured via switch 52 to read the voltage  $V_{HO}$  required to drive current I through upper conductive layer 16.

In block 104, the initialization reading for upper conductive layer resistance  $R_{HO}$  is stored. Since current I is constant, voltage  $V_{HO}$  is treated as resistance  $R_{HO}$ . Therefore, current I need not be known.

In block 106, switches 42, 48, and 50 are closed and all others are open. Current I flows through switch 42 to digitizer electrode 32, through lower conductive layer 18 to digitizer electrode 34, and through switch 48 to ground. A/D converter 66 is configured via switch 50 to read the voltage  $V_{VO}$  required to drive current I through lower conductive layer 18.

In block 108, the initialization reading for lower conductive layer resistance  $R_{VO}$  is stored. Since current I is constant, voltage  $V_{VO}$  is treated as resistance  $R_{VO}$ . Therefore, current I need not be known.

In block 110, initialization procedure 100 ends by storing both  $R_{HO}$  and  $R_{VO}$  in memory 68, which is preferably a non-volatile memory.

Fig. 4 shows sheet resistance test 116. In block 118, switches 44, 46, and 52 are closed and all other switches are left open. Current I from current source 62 flows through switch 44 to digitizer electrode 30, through upper conductive layer 16 to digitizer electrode 28, and through switch 46 to ground. A/D converter 66 is configured via switch 52 to read test voltage  $V_H$  required to drive current I through upper conductive layer 16.

In block 120, the test reading for upper conductive layer resistance  $R_H$  is stored. Since current I is constant, voltage  $V_H$  is treated as resistance  $R_H$ .

In block 122, controller 64 compares the absolute value of the change in upper conductive layer resis-

tance,  $|R_H - R_{HO}|$ , with a predetermined upper conductive layer threshold value  $R_{TH}$ . If the absolute value is greater than threshold value  $R_{TH}$ , then digitizer 10 fails.

5 Threshold value  $R_{TH}$  depends upon digitizer application. If digitizer 10 must be highly accurate,  $R_{TH}$  should be as close to zero as possible. Some drift in  $R_{TH}$  is expected and does not significantly impact digitizer performance. A typical value for  $R_{TH}$  is about one percent of resistance  $R_{HO}$ .

10 If the comparison in block 122 is false, then test 116 continues to block 128, in which switches 42, 48, and 50 are closed and the other switches are open.

15 In block 130, the test reading for lower conductive layer resistance  $R_V$  is stored. Since current I is constant, voltage  $V_V$  is treated as resistance  $R_V$ .

20 In block 132, controller 64 compares the absolute value of the change in lower conductive layer resistance,  $|R_V - R_{VO}|$ , with a predetermined lower conductive layer threshold value  $R_{TV}$ . Threshold value  $R_{TV}$  is determined in a manner similar to threshold value  $R_{TH}$  and has a typical value of one percent of resistance  $R_{VO}$ . If the absolute value is greater than threshold value  $R_{TV}$ , then digitizer 10 fails; otherwise, digitizer 10 passes.

25 Referring now to Figs. 5 and 6, the point reference test is shown. Overall, the point reference test detects nonuniformities in either conductive layer. Each conductive layer is energized in turn and voltage readings are taken from several permanently attached test points 32, 34, 36, and 38 strategically located on each layer. If these voltage readings deviate significantly from previously stored readings, then digitizer 10 fails the test.

30 Fig. 5 shows the initialization procedure 200, which is preferably performed at the place of manufacture before digitizer 10 is exposed to wear. Alternatively, the initialization procedure may be performed after each point reference test so as to sense any dramatic change in sheet resistance, as might be caused by a tear in digitizer 10. Small changes are expected to occur over time and are ignored.

35 In block 202, switches 40, 44, 46, and 60 are closed and all other switches are left open. Switch 40 applies voltage  $V_{cc}$  to digitizer electrode 30 through switch 44 and switch 46 grounds digitizer electrode 28 to create a voltage gradient across upper conductive layer 16.

40 In block 204, the test reading for upper conductive layer voltage  $V_{HTO}$  is stored, where voltage  $V_{HTO}$  represents the voltage reading at test electrode 32.

45 In block 206, switch 56 is closed and switch 60 is opened, thereby connecting A/D converter 66 to test electrode 34.

50 In block 208, the test reading for upper conductive layer voltage  $V_{HBO}$  is stored, where voltage  $V_{HBO}$  represents the voltage reading at test electrode 34.

55 In block 210, switches 40, 42, 48, and 58 are

closed and all other switches are left open. Switch 40 applies voltage  $V_{cc}$  to digitizer electrode 26 through switch 42 and switch 48 grounds digitizer electrode 24 to create a voltage gradient across lower conductive layer 18.

In block 212, the test reading for lower conductive layer voltage  $V_{VLO}$  is stored, where voltage  $V_{HTO}$  represents the voltage reading at test electrode 36.

In block 214, switch 54 is closed and switch 58 is opened, thereby connecting A/D converter 66 to test electrode 38.

In block 216, the test reading for lower conductive layer voltage  $V_{VRO}$  is stored, where voltage  $V_{VRO}$  represents the voltage reading at test electrode 38.

In block 218, initialization ends by storing voltages  $V_{HTO}$ ,  $V_{VLO}$ ,  $V_{HBO}$ , and  $V_{VRO}$  in memory 68, which is preferably a non-volatile memory.

Fig. 6 shows point reference test 230. In block 232, switches 40, 44, 46, and 60 are closed and all other switches are left open. Switch 40 applies voltage  $V_{cc}$  to digitizer electrode 30 through switch 44 and switch 46 grounds digitizer electrode 28 to create a voltage gradient across upper conductive layer 16.

In block 234, the test reading for upper conductive layer voltage  $V_{HT}$  is stored, where voltage  $V_{HT}$  represents the voltage reading at test electrode 32.

In block 236, controller 64 compares the absolute value of the change in upper conductive layer voltage,  $|V_{HT} - V_{HTO}|$ , with a predetermined upper conductive layer threshold value  $V_{HTT}$ . If the absolute value is greater than threshold value  $V_{HTT}$ , then the digitizer fails.

Threshold value  $V_{HTT}$  depends upon digitizer application. If digitizer 10 must be highly accurate,  $V_{HTT}$  should be as close to zero as possible. Some drift in  $V_{HTT}$  is expected and does not significantly impact digitizer performance. A typical value for  $V_{HTT}$  is about one percent of voltage  $V_{HTO}$ .

If the comparison in block 236 is false, then test 230 continues to block 242, in which switch 56 is closed and 60 is open, connecting the input of A/D converter 66 to test electrode 34. All other switches are open.

In block 244, the test reading for lower conductive layer voltage  $V_{HB}$  is stored.

In block 246, controller 64 compares the absolute value of the change in lower conductive layer voltage,  $|V_{HB} - V_{HBO}|$ , with a predetermined lower conductive layer threshold value  $V_{HTB}$ . Threshold value  $V_{HTB}$  is determined in a manner similar to threshold value  $V_{HTT}$  and has a typical value of one percent of resistance  $V_{HBO}$ . If the absolute value is greater than threshold value  $V_{HTB}$ , then the digitizer fails; otherwise, the test continues.

In block 252, switches 40, 42, 48, and 58 are closed and all other switches are left open. Switch 40 applies voltage  $V_{cc}$  to digitizer electrode 26 through switch 42, and switch 48 grounds digitizer electrode

24 to create a voltage gradient across lower conductive layer 18.

In block 254, the test reading for lower conductive layer voltage  $V_{VL}$  is stored, where voltage  $V_{VL}$  represents the voltage reading at test electrode 36.

In block 258, controller 64 compares the absolute value of the change in lower conductive layer voltage,  $|V_{VL} - V_{VLO}|$ , with a predetermined lower conductive layer threshold value  $V_{TVL}$ . If the absolute value is greater than threshold value  $V_{TVL}$ , then the digitizer fails.

Threshold value  $V_{TVL}$  depends upon digitizer application. If digitizer 10 must be highly accurate,  $V_{TVL}$  should be as close to zero as possible. Some drift in  $V_{TVL}$  is expected and does not significantly impact digitizer performance. A typical value for  $V_{TVL}$  is about one percent of voltage  $V_{VLO}$ .

If the comparison in block 258 is false, then test 230 continues to block 262, in which switch 54 is closed and 58 is open, connecting the input of A/D converter 66 to test electrode 38. All other switches are open.

In block 264, the test reading for lower conductive layer voltage  $V_{VR}$  is stored.

In block 266, controller 64 compares the absolute value of the change in lower conductive layer voltage,  $|V_{VR} - V_{VRO}|$ , with a predetermined lower conductive layer threshold value  $V_{TVR}$ . Threshold value  $V_{TVR}$  is determined in a manner similar to threshold value  $V_{TVL}$  and has a typical value of one percent of resistance  $V_{VRO}$ . If the absolute value is greater than threshold value  $V_{TVR}$ , then digitizer 10 fails; otherwise, digitizer 10 passes.

Referring now to Fig. 7, the plate-to-plate resistance test is shown. Overall, the plate-to-plate resistance test detects a short circuit between conductive layers. The plate-to-plate resistance is measured and compared to a predetermined threshold value. If the plate-to-plate resistance is greater than or equal to the threshold, then the digitizer passes the test. On the other hand, if the plate-to-plate resistance is less than the threshold, then a determination is made as to whether the digitizer was in use during the reading. To determine whether digitizer 10 was in use, many plate-to-plate resistance readings are taken and compared. If they are significantly close to the initial reading, digitizer 10 fails the test. If not, then the entire test is repeated until digitizer 10 either passes or fails the test.

Plate-to-plate resistance test 300 begins in block 302. Switches 42, 46, and 50 are closed and all others are open, thereby applying current  $I$  from constant current source 62 to digitizer electrode 26, and grounding digitizer electrode 28. A/D converter 66 monitors the voltage required to drive current  $I$  into digitizer electrode 26.

In block 304, resistance  $R_{PTP}$  between electrodes 26 and 28 is stored as a voltage, since the voltage is

directly proportional to resistance  $R_{PTP}$ .

In block 306, controller 64 compares resistance  $R_{PTP}$  to threshold resistance  $R_{TPTP}$ . If resistance  $R_{PTP}$  is less than threshold resistance  $R_{TPTP}$ , then digitizer 10 passes; otherwise, test 300 continues.

In block 314, count variable  $i$  and deviation sum  $R_{DEV}$  are set equal to zero.

In block 316, deviation sum is set equal to the previous deviation sum plus plate-to-plate resistance  $R_{PTP}$  minus the next resistance reading.

In block 318, counter variable  $i$  is incremented by one.

In block 320, controller 64 compares counter variable  $i$  with a predetermined number  $n$ . Preferably, number  $n$  is equal to one hundred, although if electrical noise is present in the digitizer, then a higher number is preferred. If count variable  $i$  is not equal to number  $n$ , then test 300 returns to block 316; otherwise, test 300 continues.

At this point, resistance sum  $R_{DEV}$  is equal to the sum of all the deviations of  $n$  consecutive resistance readings from the initial  $R_{PTP}$  reading. If resistance sum is close to zero, then resistance  $R_{PTP}$  is fairly constant, and a touch is likely not in progress.

In block 326, controller 64 compares resistance sum  $R_{PTP}$  to threshold cutoff  $R_{TDEV}$ , which is preferably two percent of the full scale of A/D converter 66. Threshold value  $R_{TPTP}$  should be greater than voltage  $V_{cc}$  minus any voltage drop due to saturated constant current source 62 and any DC error in A/D converter 66. Typically, threshold value  $R_{TPTP}$  (in terms of voltage) might be about  $V_{cc}$  minus one volt. If resistance sum  $R_{DEV}$  is less than threshold cutoff  $R_{TDEV}$ , then digitizer 10 fails test 300; otherwise, test 300 continues at block 304 until digitizer 10 either passes or fails test 300.

Referring now to Fig. 8, constant point test 400 is shown. Constant point test 400 is another way to detect a short circuit between conductive layers 16 and 18. This test assumes that the short circuit is bad enough to cause a false touch reading when there is actually no touch being applied. It differs from the plate-to-plate resistance test in that it does not require any hardware in addition to that required for basic four-wire digitizer operation.

Overall, initial horizontal and vertical touch readings are taken. In order to ensure that digitizer 10 is not in use during the test, these initial readings are compared to several subsequent readings. If subsequent readings do not deviate significantly from initial readings, then digitizer 10 fails.

In block 402, switches 40, 44, 46, and 50 are closed and all other switches are open, thereby energizing digitizer electrodes 28 and 30 for a horizontal touch reading.

In block 404, initial horizontal reading  $X_0$  is set equal to the current A/D reading. Initial horizontal reading  $X_0$  is thus proportional to the horizontal pos-

ition of any touch or short circuit, should there be one.

In block 406, switches 40, 42, 48, and 52 are closed and all others are open, thereby energizing digitizer electrodes 24 and 26 for a vertical touch reading.

In block 408, initial vertical reading  $Y_0$  is set equal to the current A/D converter reading. Initial vertical reading  $Y_0$  is thus proportional to the vertical position of any touch or short circuit, should there be one.

In block 410, count variable  $j$  and deviation sums  $X_{DEV}$  and  $Y_{DEV}$  are set equal to zero. Deviation sums  $X_{DEV}$  and  $Y_{DEV}$  are equal to the sum of all deviations of subsequent positional A/D converter readings from the initial horizontal and vertical readings  $X_0$  and  $Y_0$ . If deviation sums  $X_{DEV}$  and  $Y_{DEV}$  are close to zero, then a touch is likely not in progress.

In block 412, digitizer 10 is energized as in block 402.

In block 414, deviation sum  $X_{DEV}$  is set to the previous value of  $X_{DEV}$  plus initial horizontal reading  $X_0$  minus the current A/D converter reading.

In block 416, digitizer 10 is energized as in block 406.

In block 418, deviation sum  $Y_{DEV}$  is set to the previous value of  $Y_{DEV}$  plus initial vertical reading  $Y_0$  minus the current A/D converter reading.

In block 420, controller 64 compares counter variable  $j$  with a predetermined number  $m$ . Preferably, counter variable  $m$  is equal to one hundred. If  $j$  is not equal to  $m$ , then test 400 goes back to block 412. If  $j$  is equal to  $m$ , then test 400 continues. If electrical noise in digitizer 10 is significant, then number  $m$  should be greater than one hundred.

In block 426, controller 64 compares deviation sum  $X_{DEV}$  with threshold value  $X_{TDEV}$  and deviation sum  $Y_{DEV}$  with threshold value  $Y_{TDEV}$ . If  $X_{DEV}$  is greater than  $X_{TDEV}$  or  $Y_{DEV}$  is greater than  $Y_{TDEV}$  then digitizer 10 fails; otherwise, digitizer 10 passes. A realistic value for threshold values  $X_{TDEV}$  and  $Y_{TDEV}$  is two percent of the full scale of A/D converter 66.

Although a four-wire digitizer 10 has been shown and discussed, the apparatus and method of the present invention can be easily adapted by one skilled in the art to other types of commercially available digitizers, such as five-wire digitizers, or a four-wire in which only two of the digitizer electrodes are used.

Thus, referring to Fig. 9, automatic fault detection apparatus 22 of Fig. 2 is configured for only two of the digitizer electrodes of four-wire digitizer 10. While this embodiment is less optimal for accuracy, it may be advantageous for cost savings. Apparatus 22 is the same in Fig. 9 as in Fig. 2, except that test electrodes 34 and 38 are not used. Switches 54 and 56 are also not in use.

Referring now to Fig. 10, point reference test initialization procedure 460 using apparatus 22 is shown. The only test that needs modification for this apparatus is the point reference test. Initialization

procedure 460 is similar to procedure 200, except that blocks 206, 208, 214, and 216 are not performed. Similarly, point reference test 470, shown in Fig. 11, is similar to test 230, except that blocks 242, 244, 246, 262, 264, and 266 are not performed.

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## Claims

1. Digitizer apparatus (10) having a screen including a first conductive layer (16) overlaying and spaced from a second conductive layer (18), said first conductive layer (16) being deformable by means of a stylus for contact with said second layer (18), and said apparatus including source means for energizing said layers, characterized by fault detection apparatus comprising switch means (40-60) for selectively connecting said source means (62) to said conductive layers (16,18) and for selectively connecting said source means (62) and said conductive layers (16,18) to the input of an analog to digital converter (66) so as to deliver signals indicative of a resistance characteristic of said layers (16,18) thereto, controller means (64) for controlling said switch means (40-60) and connected to the output of said analog to digital converter (66) for receiving signals representative of said resistance characteristic of said layers (16,18), said controller means (64) being arranged with storage means (68) for storing a first received signal and arranged with comparator means for comparing a second, subsequently received, signal with said stored first received signal to determine if said resistance characteristic has changed in a predetermined manner indicative of a fault.
2. Apparatus according to claim 1, characterised by a test electrode (33,34,36,38) connected to one of said layers (16,18) and coupled to said analog-to-digital converter (66).
3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said switch means form part of a wiring harness (70) for connecting said analog-to-digital converter (66) and said source means (62) to the digitizer.
4. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by a constant direct current source (62), a constant direct voltage source and means for selectively coupling either the constant current source (62) or the constant voltage source to said conductive layers (16,18).
5. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said switch means (40,60) comprise analog switches.

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6. A method of detecting faults in digitizer apparatus (10) having a screen including a first conductive layer (16) overlaying and spaced from a second conductive layer (18), the first layer (16) being deformable for contact with said second layer, characterized by energizing a conductive layer (16,18) of said digitizer, taking a first voltage reading at a predetermined position on said layer (16,18) and indicative of a resistance characteristic of said layer, taking a second and subsequent voltage reading indicative of said resistance characteristic at said position, comparing said first and second voltage readings and determining whether or not said second reading differs from said first reading by a predetermined manner indicative of a fault in said digitizer screen.
7. A method according to claim 6, characterized in that said first and second voltage readings are taken at an edge of said layer (16,18) to determine the voltage necessary to drive a predetermined current across said layer (16,18).
8. A method according to claim 6, characterized in that said first and second voltage readings are taken at a position on said layer (16,18) inwardly of the edges.
9. A method according to claim 6, characterized in that said first and second voltage readings are taken at an edge of one of said first (16) and second (18) conductive layers to determine the voltage required to drive a current, if any, from said first layer (16) to said second layer (18).
10. A method according to any one of claims 6 to 9, characterized in that said conductive layer (16,18) of the digitizer is energized by way of a constant current source 62.

FIG. 1

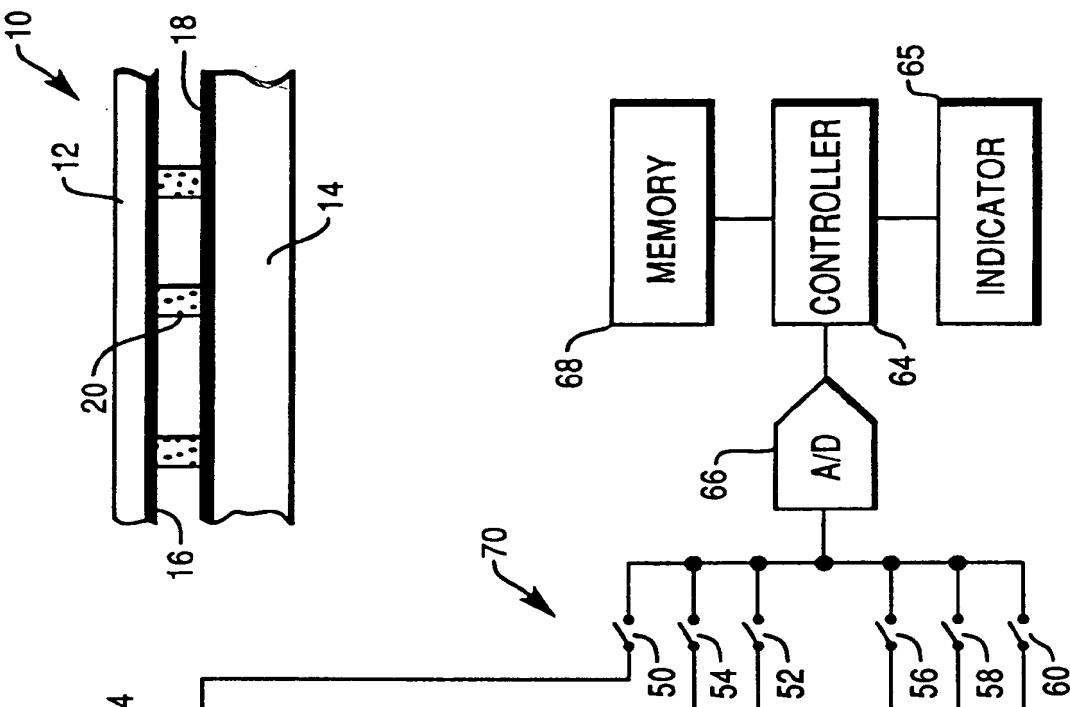
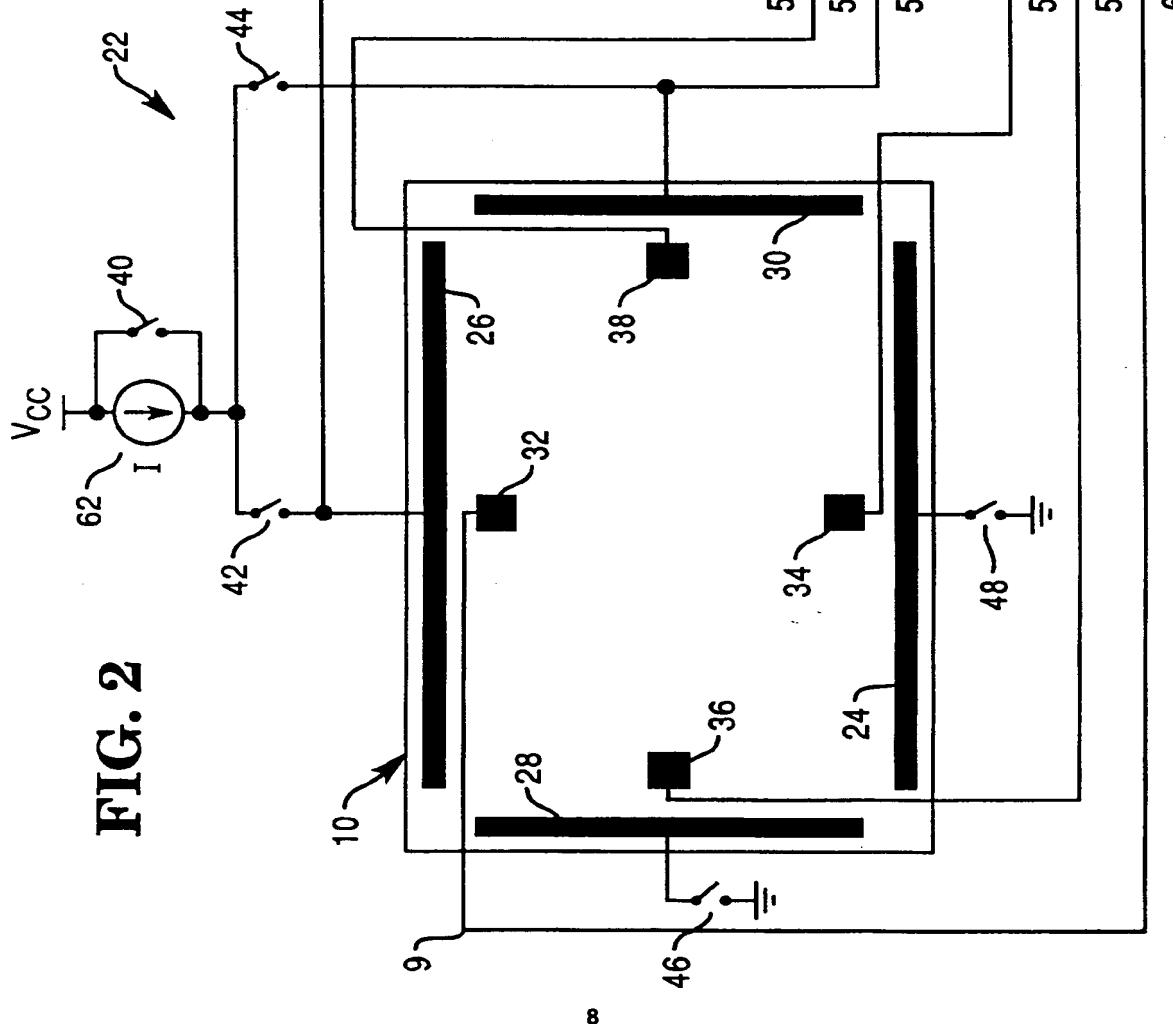


FIG. 2



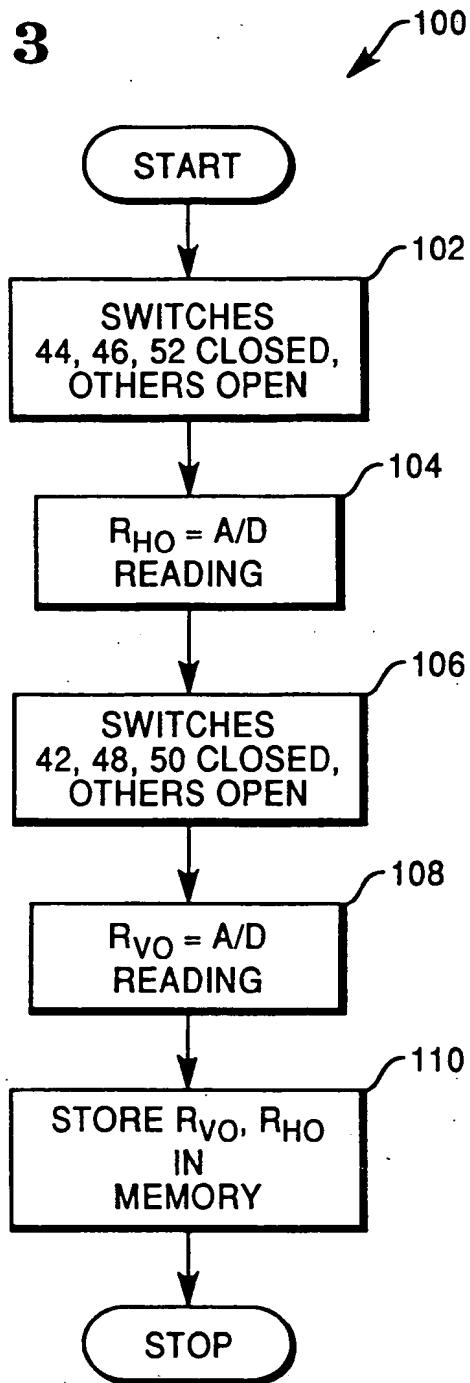
**FIG. 3**

FIG. 4

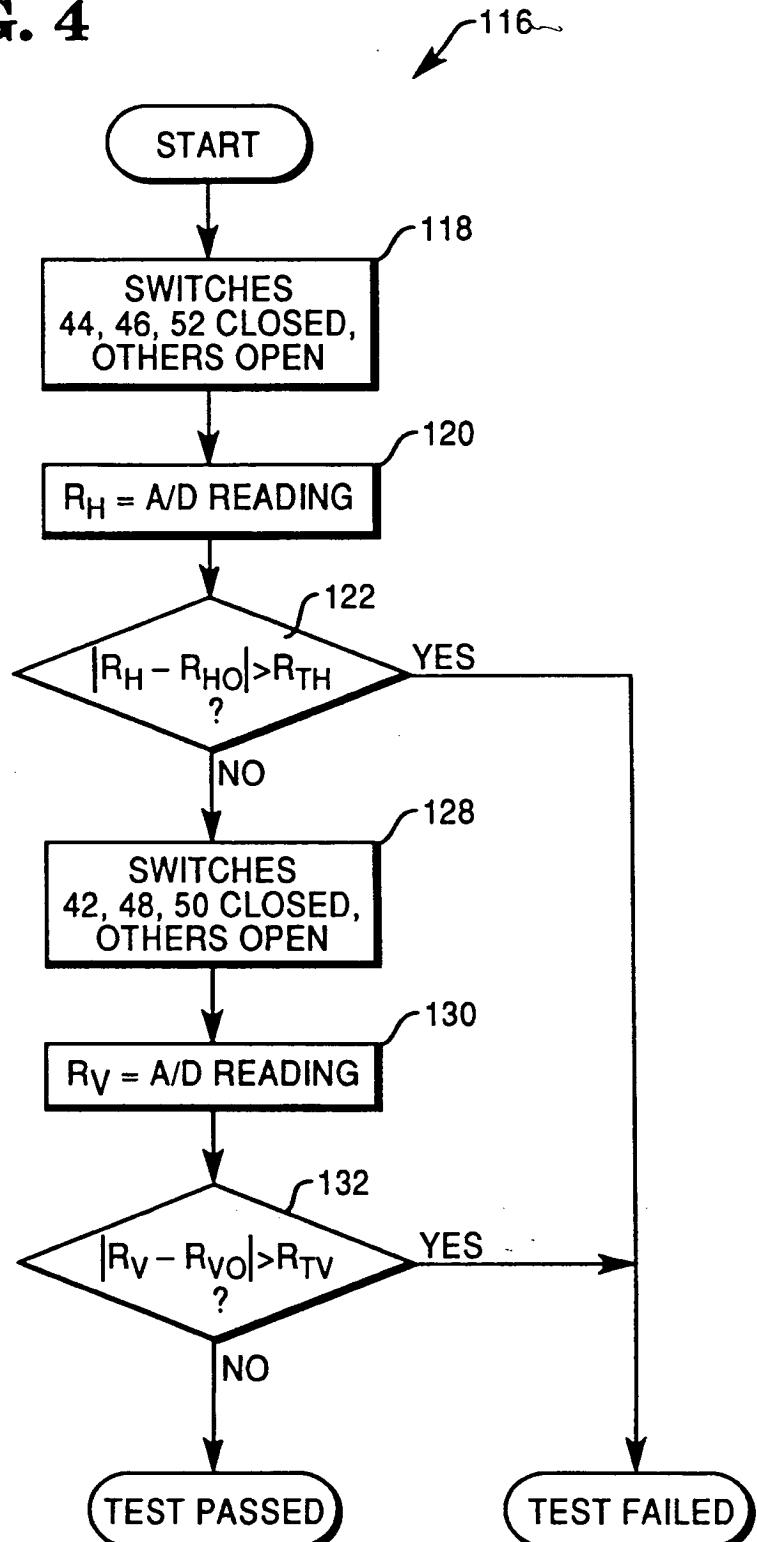
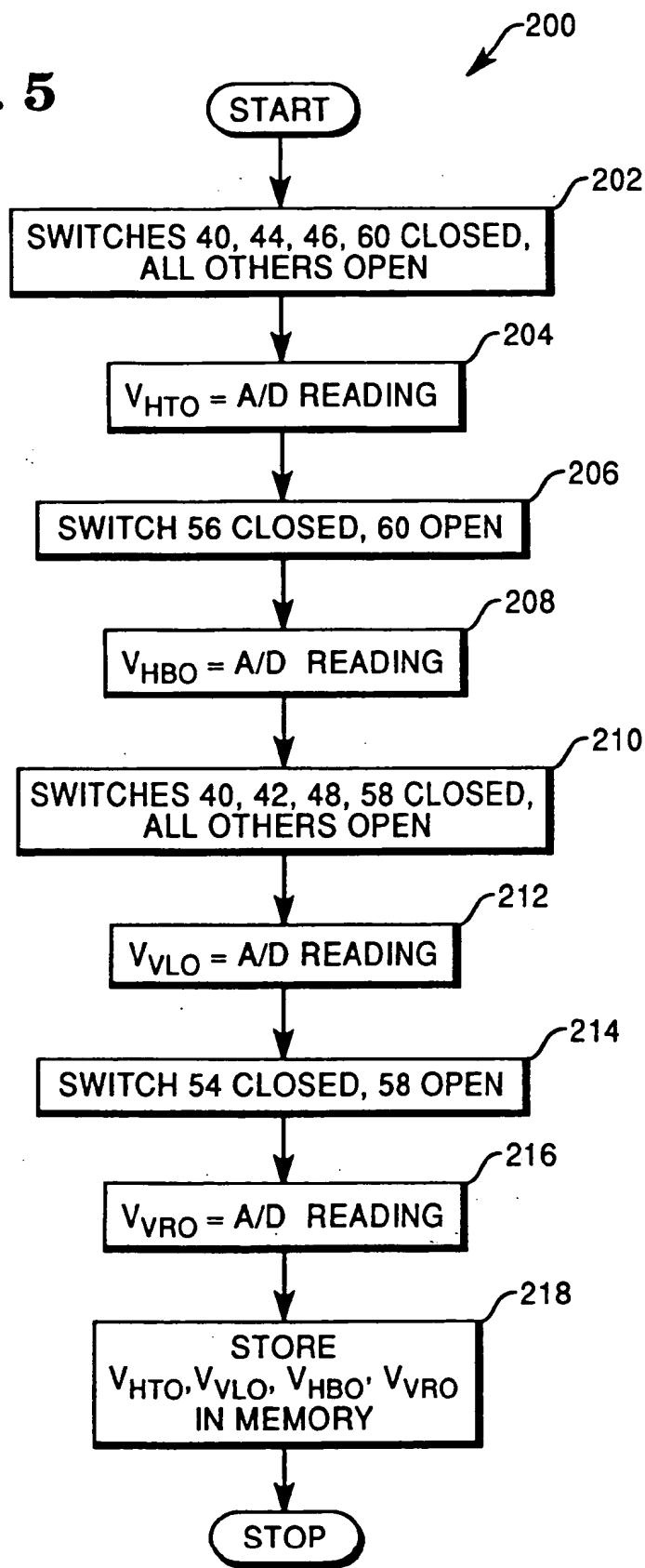
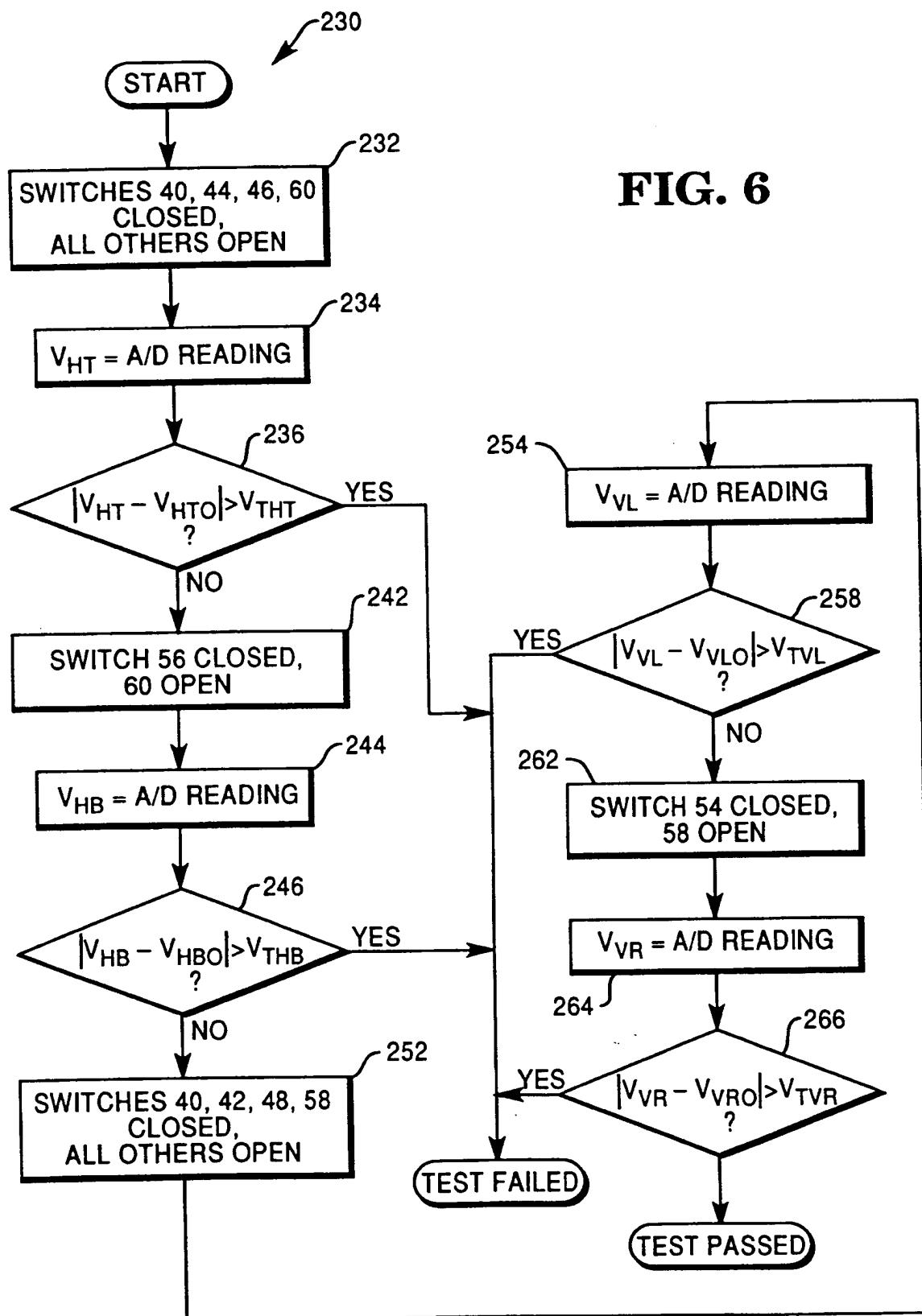


FIG. 5





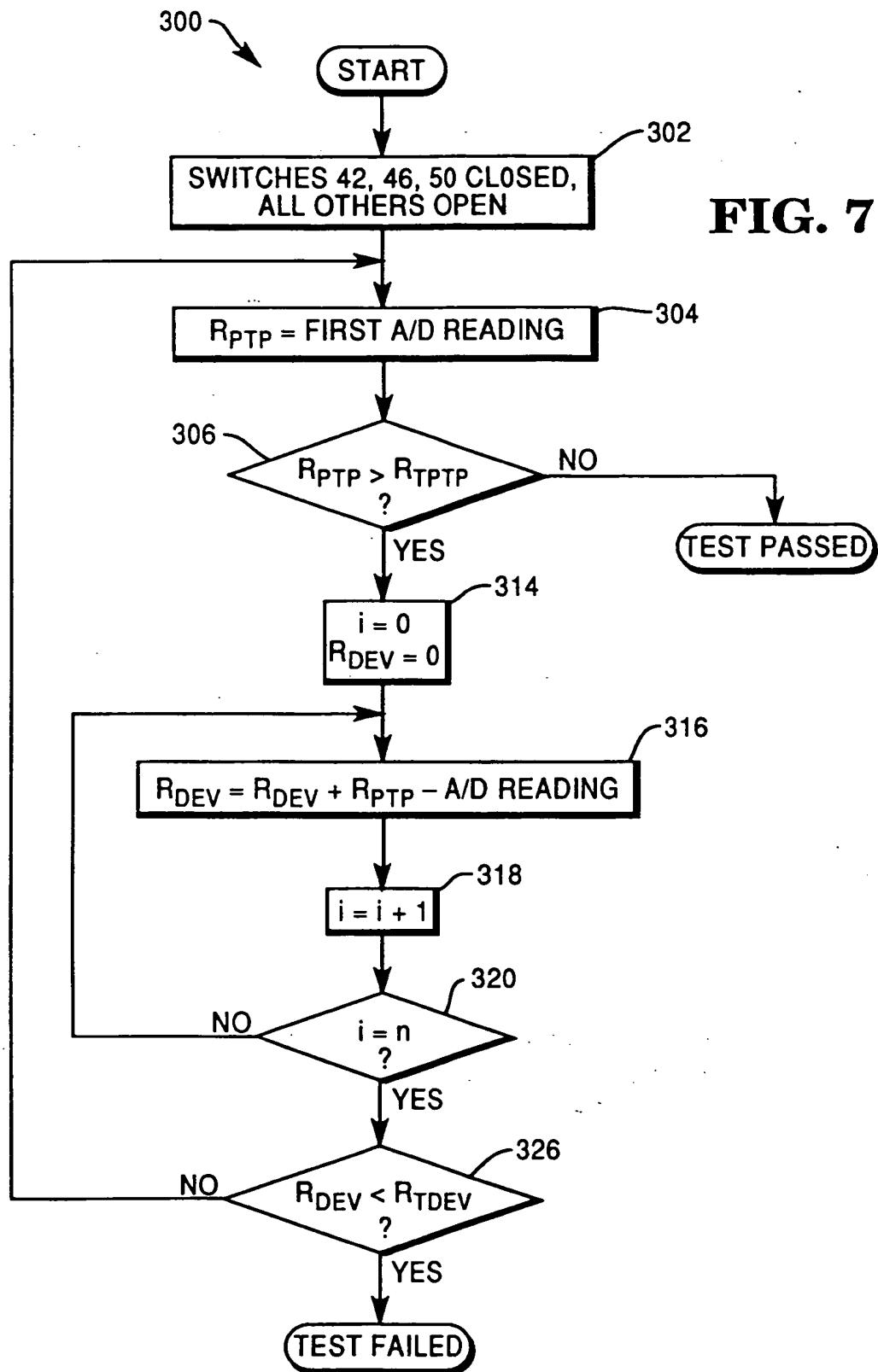
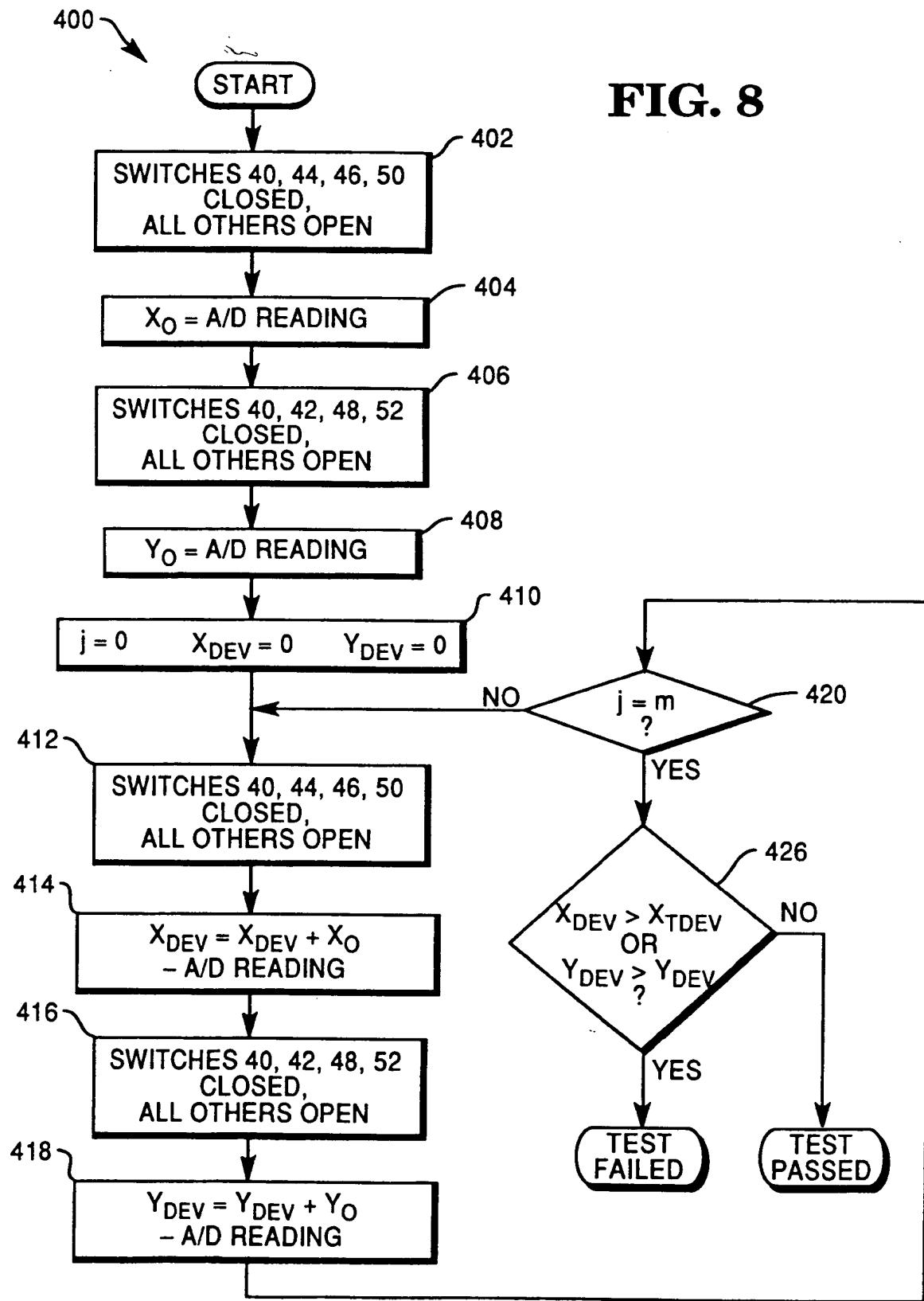
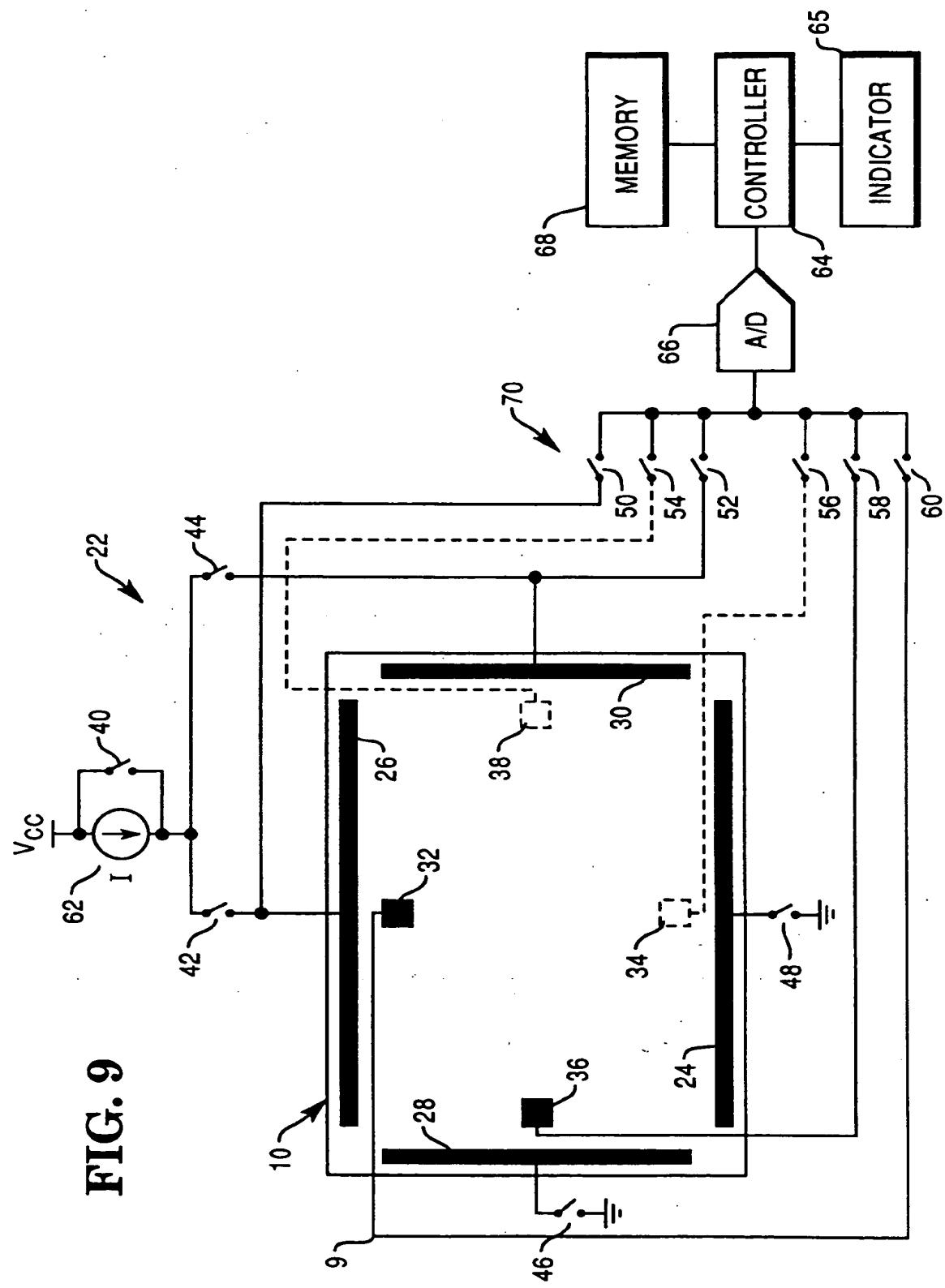


FIG. 8



**FIG. 9**



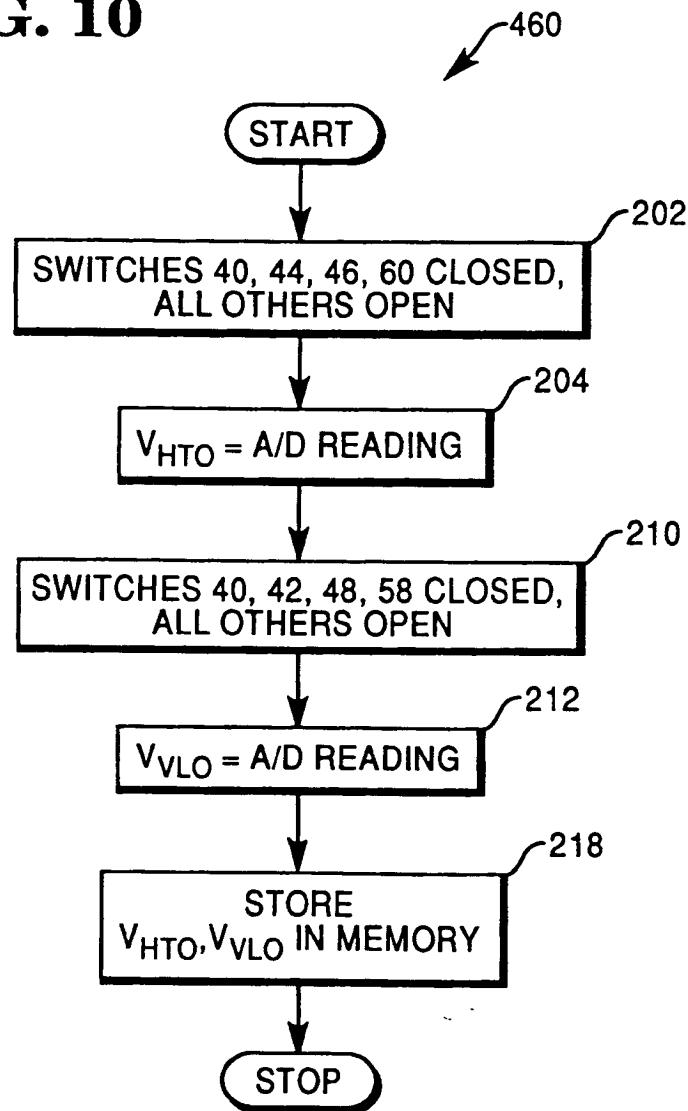
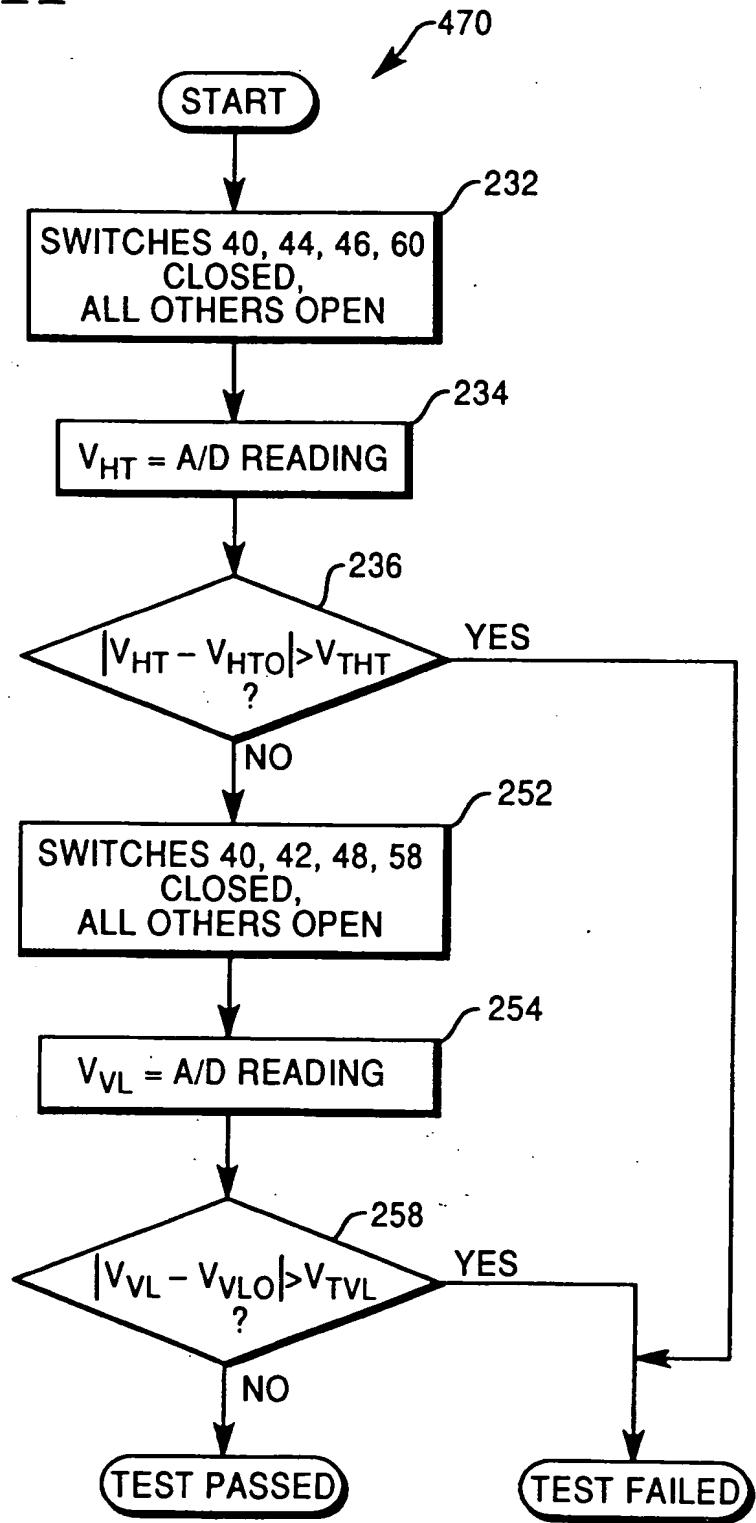
**FIG. 10**

FIG. 11



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